

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. 29.

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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Three Dollars at the end of the Year.



## Law of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, three hundred and eighteen thousand and four dollars.

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, fifty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance, for one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the President of the U. States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department, including a clerk on old records, and a clerk and messenger in the patent office, fifteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in said department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department, including the expense of printing and distributing ten thousand four hundred copies of the laws of the third session of the thirteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For the cost of one thousand copies of a new edition of the laws of the U. States as authorized by the act of the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including an additional volume to be comprised in the said edition, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expense of reprinting five hundred and sixteen copies of the laws of the first and second sessions of the thirteenth Congress, captured by the enemy, seven hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including one thousand dollars for an additional clerk, authorized by the act of the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, and for stationery and printing in the office of the secretary of the treasury, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the auditor's office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of general land office clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, thirteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the general land office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioners of

the revenue, clerks, and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the revenue office, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seventeen thousand and fifty-two dollars and two cents.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the treasury department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," six thousand six hundred thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

For compensation to the messenger of the register's office, for stamping and arranging ship's registers, ninety dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the register's office, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, including rent of the house occupied by the said department during part of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the whole of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and compensation of a superintendent and two watchmen, employed for the security of the treasury buildings, six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of a fire engine and fire buckets for the treasury department, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts for the treasury department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and the sum of three hundred for assistant messengers, twenty thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, fuel, and other contingencies, in the office of the secretary of war, including office rent, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars for compensation of his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the war department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department, including the expense of printing and distributing ten thousand four hundred copies of the laws of the third session of the thirteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

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For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

for his relief, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty five cents.

For the compensation of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of United States, and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President, pro tempore, of the Senate.

February 16, 1815.—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

### RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and of New-Orleans, during the late military operations before that city.

Resolved by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress entertain a high sense of the patriotism, fidelity, zeal and courage with which the people of the state of Louisiana promptly and unanimously

stepped forth, under circumstances of imminent danger from a powerful invading army, in the defense of all the individual, social and political rights held dear by man. Congress declare and proclaim that the brave Louisianians deserve well of the whole people of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the generosity, benevolence and humanity displayed by the people of New-Orleans in voluntarily affording the best accommodations in their power, and giving the kindest attentions to the wounded prisoners of a vanquished foe.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, accompanied with a request that he cause the greatest possible

ascribe every failure to you and colleagues; and they studiously keep out of sight the real causes of those failures—They justify the war on our part; they fan the flame; they excite false hopes of future success; they say to the people, we have failed hitherto from the fault of the ministry; and thereby, they cause it to be believed, that better may be done for the future, without any radical change in our political and naval system; and, in doing so, they do in my opinion, as great an injury as they can happily do the country.

Next to the ministry comes Sir George Prevost. Mr Horner did not know which was to blame, the ministry or the colonial government. The fleet had been beat and captured, and Mr. Horner was sure that it must have been owing to something other than the fleet itself, or at least its commanders. It never could be their fault. Men who fought two hours and twenty minutes within a few yards of the mouths of the opposing cannon, and whose vessels had not a mast of any thing standing to which a sail could be fastened.—Such men could not be in fault. They were overpowered. They lost their fleet, but ungrateful is the country, and base the man, who insinuates that they ought to have done more. They could do no more. If they had continued to fight, they must have been all blown to pieces, without the power of resistance. No: it was not the fault of the officers of our fleet; it was the fault of the Yankees, for being so strong in body, so agile, so dexterous, and so determined. Mr. Horner should have made a motion against them. Suppose he were, next time, to make a motion for prosecuting them? If we could get at them in that way it would soon benumb their faculties. "Aye," say the people about Portsmouth and Gosport, "it is time an enquiry was made! it is a shame that sir George Prevost is not brought home and punished!" I assure your lordship that this is their language; and they will be quite outrageous when they find that he is not to be punished; but on the contrary, is to remain where he is. There is no one hereabouts who does not think that Sir James Yeo's letter to the lords of the admiralty is a finisher for Sir George.

To such a pitch of folly has the nation been pushed by their notions of the invincibility of the navy, that a captain in that service is looked upon as the absolute arbiter of the fate of a lieutenant general of the army, and the governor of a province, under whose command he is serving. Sensible men were disgusted at the arrogance of sir James Yeo's letter; but it was well suited to the capacities and tastes of those who sing, or listen to, Dibdin's nautical trash about the fleet and sailors.—Upon the heads of those who demand these inquiries and exposures, be the consequences. These consequences will be clear proof, that our naval officers had a sufficiency of force upon both the occasions alluded to, and that they were to blame, if any body was, for their defeats. Sir George Prevost will never suffer himself to be regarded as the cause of these calamities and disgraces; and I am very sure that the ministry, having the power, will not neglect the means of justifying themselves. So that all this will only tend to make the mortification of the navy greater than it now is: the prejudices of the nation will only receive the greater shock; and the world will only have completer proof of those very facts which we are so anxious to disguise or disfigure. It was observed during the debate that though our ships of war were quite sufficiently provided with the means of combatting an ordinary foe, they ought to have been fitted out in an extraordinary way to combat such a foe as the Americans! But suppose the admiral not to have fitted them out in this extraordinary way? Were they to blame for that?—Was there a man in the country who did not despise the American navy? Was there a public writer besides myself, who did not doom that navy to destruction in a month? Did not all parties exceedingly relish the description given in a very august assembly, of "half a dozen of frigates, with sets of striped bunting at their mastheads?" Did not the Guerriere sail up and down the American coast, with her name written on her flag, challenging those frigates? Did not the whole nation, with one voice, exclaim at the affair of the Little Belt? Only let lodges come within reach of one of our frigates?

If then such was the opinion of the whole nation, of all men of all parties;—with what justice is the board of admiralty blamed for not thinking otherwise; for not sending out the means of combatting an extraordinary sort of foe; for not issuing a privilege to our frigates to run away from one of those frigates with a bit of striped bunting at its mast head? It has always been the misfortune of England that her rulers and her people have spoken and have thought contemptuously of the Americans. Your lordship and I were boys, and indeed not born, or at least I was not, when our king was first involved in a quarrel with the Americans—but almost as long as I can remember any thing, I can remember that this contempt was expressed in the songs and sayings of the clodhoppers amongst whom I was born and bred; in doing which we conducted, down to the earth that we delved, the sentiments of the squires and lords. The result of the former war, while it enlightened nobody, added to the vindictiveness of hundreds of thousands; so that we have entered into this war with all our old stock of contempt and a vastly increased stock of rancour. To think that the American republic is to be a great power is insupportable. Some men, in order to keep her down, in their language, and at the same time not to use harsh expressions, say that she is only another part of ourselves. They wish her to be thought, if not dependent upon us, still to be a sort of younger child of our family, coming in after Ireland, Jamaica, &c.

I met a worthy Scots gentleman, a month or two ago, who wished that some man of ability would propose a scheme that he had, and without which, he said, we would never have peace again. "Well sir (said I) and pray what is your scheme?" "Why (said he) it is very simple—it is to form an Union with the American States." It was raining, and I wanted to get on; so that I had not time to ascertain what sort of union he meant. This gentleman, however, was remarkably moderate in his views. The far greater part of the nation expect absolute colonial submission; and if our fleets and armies should not finally succeed in bringing a property tax from America into his majesty's exchequer, the far greater part of the people will be most grievously disappointed. So that this contempt of the Yankees has given your lordship and your colleagues a good deal to do in order to satisfy the hopes and expectations which have been excited, and which I assure you, are confidently entertained. Of the effect of this contempt I know nobody, however, who have so much reason to repeat as the officers of his majesty's navy. If they had triumphed, it would only have been over half a dozen of frigates, with bits of bunting at their mast heads. They were sure to gain no reputation in the contest; and if they were defeated, what was

their lot? The worst of it is, they themselves did in some measure contribute to their own ill fate: for of all men living, none spoke of "poor Jonathan" with so much contempt. To read their letters, or the letters which our newspaper people pretend to have received from them at the onset of the war, one would have thought that they would hardly have descended to return a shot from a bunting ship. And now to see that bit of bunting flying so often over the British flag! Oh! it is stirring beyond expression. The people in the country cannot think how it is.

There are some people who are for taking the American Commodores at their word, ascribing their victories to the immediate intervention of Providence.—Both Perry and M'Donough begin their despatches by saying—"Almighty God has given us a victory." Some of their clergy upon this ground alone, call them Christian heroes, and compare them to Joshua, who by the bye, was a Jew. I observe that when any of them get beaten, they say nothing about supernatural agency; yet there is still a victory on one side or the other; and if they ascribe their victories to such agency, why not ascribe our victories, and of course their own defeats, to this same over-ruled cause? If Mr. Madison had told the congress, that "Almighty God had been pleased to enable the enemy to burn their capital," how they would have staved at him! Yet surely, he might have said that with as much reason as commodore M'Donough ascribed his victory to such intervention. If commodore Perry, who captured our fleet on Lake Erie, had been met at New-York with looks of perfect indifference, instead of being feasted and toasted as he was and had been told that the cause of this was, that he had gained no victory, even according to his own official account—how silly he would have looked! And yet he could have no reason to complain.

I perceive also many other instances of this aping propensity in the Americans. It is the "honorable William Jones, secretary of the navy;" the "honorable the mayor of New-York;" "his honor the chief justice;" and even the members of congress call one another "honorable gentlemen," and their "honorable friends." I was not till of late aware, that this sickly taste was become so prevalent in America. This is indeed contemptible—and England will have in a few years, a much better ground of reliance for success, in this change of national character in America, than in the force of our arms. When once the hankering after titles becomes general in that country; when once riches will have produced that effect, the country will become an easy prey to an old compact, and easily wielded government like ours. When men find they cannot obtain titles under the form of government now existing, they will, as soon as they have the opportunity, sell the country itself to any sovereign, who will gratify their base ambition.

This is the slow poison that is at work on the American constitution. It will proceed, unless speedily checked, to the utter destruction of that which it has assailed. Our best way is to make peace with them now, and leave this poison to work. By the time they get to "right honorable," we shall be ready to receive their allegiance. When the bit of bunting comes to be exchanged for some sort of armorial thing, the fellows who now "fight like blood-thirsty savages," as our papers say, will become as tame and as timid as sheep.

#### INSURRECTION IN CHINA.

From the *Bombay Courier*, July 22.

A letter from the Viceroy of Pekin, 12 days after the attack on the place, to the Viceroy of Canton, states, that the chief town of the district Hwa, in the province of Honan, was destroyed by the insurgents, and the officers of government put to death; that the whole district of Gan-yen was in the possession of the insurgents; that, on hearing of the imperial troops advancing to attack them, they burned the chief town of Can-yal, in the province of Pe-chele, and fled; that they had taken the chief town of Ting-tau district, in the province of Shan-tung, &c.

It is said, that the imperial army had, in some districts through which they passed, put men, women, and children to the sword.

The rebels, in a place where the famine was very severe, being incensed against a very corpulent Mandarin, killed and eat him!

The Chinese are credulous in the extreme, especially about the interference of invisible beings and departed spirits in their affairs. It is reported, and generally believed, that as the imperial army drew near to the rebels to battle, there was lightning, and the appearance of a man in the clouds, with a red fiery angry countenance; and that the leader of the rebels was struck dead. This imaginary being was, it is said, a man who, in his life, was very eminent for his virtues, and (being deified) was expected to appear for the deliverance of the country in some season of distress. The imperial army gained a great victory, for the others are said to have been dreadfully alarmed by this appearance.

The leader of the rebels in Shantung, whose name is Lin, affirms himself to be Lew-peuen-te, a man famous for goodness and valour, who lived about a thousand years ago. He founds this assertion on the commonly received opinion of the metempsychosis.

There are many and various opinions about the causes of the present disturbance in China. Some think it is the consequence of the appearance of a comet, which was seen upwards of two years ago. Others say, and the emperor's letter seems to confirm it, that it rose from the disaffection of one of his own brothers. Three of his brothers were said to be engaged with the rebels.

Several attempts were made to take the life of his majesty; one by endeavoring to convert his pipe into a rocket; but happening to be reading an official paper when the pipe was brought to him, and holding it carelessly in his hand, it went off close by his ear, without hurting him; he then rose and struck the page that brought it, so that he soon died.

One of the eunuchs of the palace brought a cup of ginseng, which he had prepared for his majesty, but his majesty felt an aversion to it at the time, and

gave it, as a mark of his regard, to a favorite page, who drank it, and died in the course of the evening.

The emperor's disaffected brothers, together with the eunuchs, are thought to have been at the bottom of both these plots. Eighteen eunuchs were put to death during the attack on the palace, several of the ladies put an end to their own lives.

The emperor had been out hunting at his summer-house, in Tartary, and was expected to return the night the principal attack was made on the palace, but was unavoidably detained several days longer, and thus escaped the snare that was laid for his life. The Chinese who are loyal, say, that these escapes are by the Tenning-je (by the decree of Heaven.)

There are other persons who think that the oppressive government of the Mandarins, together with the famine, are the more immediate causes of the rebellion; and it is highly probable that these, too, are at the bottom of it; for however good the laws of China may appear in a book, it is well known that at present they have a very different appearance in the hands of those who have it. The Chinese who are loyal, say, that these escapes are by the Tenning-je (by the decree of Heaven.)

In several provinces of China the famine was very severely felt during 1813, and it was feared would be still more so in the present year. The yellow river, which rises in the mountains of Tibet, and falls into the sea near to Nankin, had broken down its banks and destroyed the rice fields in several provinces.

At Canton in February, there was a subscription set on foot by order of the Emperor, professedly for the relief of those provinces.

It was not ascertained to what extent the rebellion was likely to be carried. It appears to have been the most serious of any during the two last centuries. It was, however, supposed that the imperial army would finally prevail.

The rebels had taken themselves to the mountains of Tee-hang, which are about 400 miles in circumference; and unless the imperial army can cut off their provisions, they may hold out for a long time, as numbers of disaffected persons will join them.

Washington City, March 7.

#### THE ALGERINE WAR.

It is probable that many of our readers may not bear in mind the facts on which the recent declaration of war against Algiers is predicated. We have therefore obtained for their information the Report made on the subject by Mr. Gaston of the House of Representatives, chairman of the committee to whom the bill was recommitted in secret sitting. The Documents accompanying the report, which are too long, and perhaps not proper, for present publication, are so conclusive as to leave no doubt on the mind of any one who hears or reads them, on the impossibility of re-establishing peace with the Dey of Algiers, unless by coercion, except under the most base and humiliating conditions. Our readers may judge of the inveterate hostility of that barbarian tyrant towards us, growing merely out of the most sordid cupidity and natural ferocity and cruelty of temper, by two or three facts, collected from a momentary glance at the documents accompanying the Report of the committee.

A person was entrusted, as from the American merchants in Spain, with the task of endeavoring to procure the liberation of the eleven or twelve of our citizens captive in Algiers, for whom he was authorized to give a ransom not exceeding 3000 dollars per man. To every attempt of this kind, the Dey replied "that not for two million of dollars would he SELL HIS AMERICAN SLAVES!"

In reply to an application, in the most confidential manner, to one of the Dey's Ministers, to know the terms which the Dey expect to extort from the U. States (by keeping our citizens slaves) in the event of a treaty with them, it appears, that "it was a settled point with the Dey, from which he could by no means swerve, that the apparatus multiplied copies of the print at the rate of 1100 per hour; it will produce them now with a much greater degree of speed, and with an astonishing clearness and beauty of impression; and this of course is the work of children only. The press of the *Times* has cost the proprietors upwards of \$30,000. (\$35,555 52)—a sum, however, which will be speedily refunded by the savings that will arise from the invention; as it allows the discharge of several pressmen on that establishment, whose wages amount to 250 a week; and the number of compositors will be also much reduced, by its obviating the necessity of a duplicate of the types of the inner form, which the more respectable daily prints have of late years found necessary. The editor of the *Stanford Mercury* (who had an opportunity of inspecting this wonderful invention of Messrs. Koenig and Bauer, two Saxon gentlemen) observes, "it was stated in the *Times*, a fortnight since, that the apparatus multiplied copies of the print at the rate of 1100 per hour; it will produce them now with a much greater degree of speed, and with an astonishing clearness and beauty of impression. The apparatus requires great space, and is very complicated; the plan of the old printing press is scarcely brought to mind by that of the new one; the carriage and something like its ribs are the only parts that have any likeness to Caxton's or Stanhope's machinery. The ink is communicated to the types by several rollers, under which the form passes in its progress towards a cylinder of about three feet diameter, on which the sheets of paper are successively laid; so that our brother printers (for whose amusement chiefly we state thus much) will see that something of the principle of a copperplate press is in the new apparatus extended to the letter press. The ink is distributed on the rollers with so much accuracy, that the terms "marks and fairs" will in a few years be no more known in printing, than are at present in this kingdom those ghostly personages. Some inconvenience from "picks" is all that remain to be prevented; but even this is so small, that the *Times* may be pronounced as incomparably the best printed newspaper in London, although its impressions are multiplied at five times the rate at which any other paper is printed, and without human labor. Confident expectations are entertained, that this machine will be in a short time so simplified, as to bring the expense of it within the means of all respectable printers. In the instance of this new press is remarkably verified the opinion that, however in foreigners may be found the skill to project, in Englishmen only is the patience to execute improvements. Messrs. Koenig and Bauer, attempted in several considerable towns of the continent to get the work executed for their press (the whole is of iron,) but failed every where till they came to London."

#### THE REPORT.

The committee to whom has been referred the bill "for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine crusaders," with instructions to enquire and report in detail the fact upon which the measure contemplated by the bill is predicated, report.

That in the month of July, 1812, the Dey of Algiers, taking offence, or pretending to take offence, at the quality and quantity of a shipment of military stores made by the United States, in pursuance of the stipulation in the treaty of 1795, and refusing to receive the stores, extorted from the American consul general at Algiers, by threats of personal imprisonment, and of reducing to slavery all Americans in his power, a sum of money claimed as the arrears of treaty stipulations, and denied by the United States to be due; and then compelled the consul and all citizens of the U. S. at Algiers abruptly to quit his dominions.

It further appears to the committee, that on the 25th of August following, the American brig Edwin of Salem, owned by Nathaniel Silsbee of that place, while on a voyage from Malta to Gibraltar, was taken by an Algerine corsair, and carried into Algiers as prize. The commander of the brig captain George Campbell Smith, and the crew, ten in number, have ever since been detained in captivity, with the exception of two of them whose

release has been effected under circumstances not indicating any change of hostile temper on the part of the Dey. It also appears, that a vessel, sailing under the Spanish flag has been condemned in Algiers as laying a false claim to the flag, and concealing her true American character. In this vessel was taken a Mr. Pollard, who claims to be an American citizen, and is believed to be of Norfolk, Virginia, and who, as an American citizen, is kept in captivity. The government, justly solicitous to relieve those unfortunate captives, caused an agent (whose connection with the government was not disclosed) to be sent to Algiers, with the means and with instructions to effect their ransom, if it could be done at a price not exceeding three thousand dollars per man. The effort did not succeed, because of the Dey's avowed policy to increase the number of his American slaves in order to be able to compel a renewal of his treaty with the United States on terms suited to his rapacity. Capt. Smith, Mr. Pollard, and the master of the Edwin, are not confined, nor kept at hard labour; but the rest of the captives are subjected to the well-known horrors of Algerine slavery. The committee have not been apprised of any other specific outrages upon the persons or property of American citizens besides those stated; and they apprehend that the fewness of these is attributed to the want of opportunity and not inclination in the Dey, to prey upon our commerce and to enslave our citizens. The war with Britain has hitherto shut the Mediterranean against American vessels, which it may be presumed will now shortly venture upon it.

The committee have all of opinion upon the evidence which has been laid before them, that the Dey of Algiers considers his treaty with the U. States as at an end, and is waging war against them. The evidence upon which this opinion is founded, and from which are extracted the facts above stated, accompanies this report, and with it is respectfully submitted.

A fact is stated in the Savannah Republican of February 18, which gives the finishing stroke to the character of Cockburn the Incendiary. All the negro stealing and plundering on St. Simons' Island by the forces under his command, were committed *after the news of the Peace was actually in his possession*.

"Forget in peace the injuries of war,  
And give our direst foes a friend's embrace,"  
Yet we hope that to this man, and a few others, who have distinguished themselves by the most callous cruelty and wanton infliction of injury, no citizen of Columbia will ever extend the hand of friendship! His conduct at Hampton alone would entitle him to outlawry from all the charities of life.

Nat. Intel.

March 6.

Within a few days past, the following among other appointments have been made, by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate:

Fulwar Skipwith to be Consul for the U. States at Paris.

J. R. Fenwick (late a colonel in the army) to be Consul at Alicante.

William Drayton (late a colonel in the army) to be Consul at L'Orient.

Daniel Strobel, of South Carolina, to be consul at Nantz.

William B. Barney to be Consul at Trieste.

Richard M. Hall, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Barcelona.

James Murray (the former Consul) Consul at Liverpool.

PROM A LONDON PAPER OF DEC. 16.

THE PRINTING PRESS, at the office of the *Times* newspaper, is put into action by a steam engine, and performs every part of what printers understand by the term "press work" without human labor; except that the sheets of paper are required to be placed on a cylinder, and to be taken off when they have the impression; and this of course is the work of children only. The press of the *Times* has cost the proprietors upwards of \$30,000. (\$35,555 52)

—a sum, however, which will be speedily refunded by the savings that will arise from the invention; as it allows the discharge of several pressmen on that establishment, whose wages amount to 250 a week; and the number of compositors will be also much reduced, by its obviating the necessity of a duplicate of the types of the inner form, which the more respectable daily prints have of late years found necessary.

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## Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 27.

### THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

We shall not be so particular in our present notices of Mr. Meigs' letter, as we originally intended. What has been already done, is sufficient to shew its general character for equivocation and subterfuge. It remains for us barely to expose a few more misstatements.

He says that the Orleans mail was not delayed two days at Frankfort; though he admits its arrival there on Saturday afternoon, and that it did not arrive here until Monday morning. We shall not quarrel with him about a few hours; but we have a right to ask, the reason of this delay, in a distance of only 22 miles!—The mail which he then promised us from Orleans on Wednesdays, had then no existence, but in his contracts.

In reply to our complaint, that neither the postmaster nor the people here, had any intelligence of the time, when the mails were to arrive or depart, he says the department had not changed its "mode" of communicating that information to the public;—which is no answer to our statement. The public have a right to the information; and if the post-office "mode" of giving it, is a bad one, it is the duty to correct it. But this "mode" he says, is the printed advertisements, containing proposals to contractors; which in a few weeks after he so changed himself, as to this part of the country, that few features of the original plan, were preserved. For example: the mail to Orleans, was by the proposals, to run by Nicholasville to Danville, a distance of 33 miles; which was changed, according to the map, published for his benefit some time ago, so as to run by the way of Georgetown, the Great Crossing, Frankfort and Harrodsburgh, to Danville, a distance of 70 miles. Again, the mail was to run by the same proposals, through Versailles to Frankfort, and was whirled round by Georgetown and the Great Crossing? leaving Versailles without any mail whatever; though honoured with a post-master. If, therefore, the "mode" of the Department is even a good one, Jonathan's use of it, is prejudicial to the public. Here it may be proper to repeat, that the plan contained in the printed proposals, was changed to suit the views of an INTERESTED CITIZEN, and was highly injurious to the people connected with the Great Eastern and Orleans mails, by delaying them three days longer, than they would otherwise have received them. We should, perhaps, be doing injustice to Mr. Meigs, if we failed to notice, that he has at last, authorized contracts for a direct mail to Danville; which, he says, "will obviate the delay at Frankfort, (one of our complaints); but it should be remembered, that he had possessed any knowledge of our wants and population, and of the geography of our country, (we do not mean even to hint at his MOUNTAINS!) he would have known before, that this arrangement was necessary; and no individual interest should have prevented its complete execution. What he has AT LAST DONE, we before pointed out to him; and he gives to the public, very little evidence of forethought, or judgment, or of the requisite qualifications for his office, when a print, that never was censured with the administration, gives him in its complaints the first idea of some of his most important duties. It is saying little in praise of a public officer, that he arrives at the first knowledge of his duties from the hints given him in the newspapers; all which he should have possessed before his installation into office.

There is no part of this singular letter which more surprises us than Mr. Meigs's denial of the EXCLUSIVE benefits enjoyed by the people of Ohio from the Marietta mail. He says that the greater part of the correspondence of Ohio, would travel out of its course by this route; that save to three or four small offices, this mail was confined to letters, and that the order to send it by the letters N. & E. of Washington, embraced Ohio, as well as the WHOLE of Kentucky. Reader, we will not use an ugly word here, but request you to ask our neighbour, Mr. Worsley, Editor of the Reporter, and any of the citizens of Chillicothe or Cincinnati, how true these assertions are? The facts are, that ALL Ohio below Marietta, and part above it, will receive their correspondence from the East sooner on this route than any other—that the people of Cincinnati and Chillicothe have received their newspapers by it; and that in consequence of a suspension of the privilege some weeks past, complaints were made in one Cincinnati paper, and in another (we think it was "Liberty Hall") some apologist of Jonathan, fairly and frankly acknowledged the facts as we have stated them. If we are not correct on these points, we ask for belief on no one.

We have now done with this letter, though we might have exposed more errors to the public—much extraneous matter, such as relates to the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, we have not noticed—because it has no more to do with the subject, than Jonathan's mountains on the Orleans route, or the mountains in the moon.

From the buzz made in a neighbouring print about the pay due the Volunteers who served under Governor SHELBY in the campaign in Upper Canada, foreigners might be led to believe, that the Volunteers themselves, are clamorous on the subject. But, we can assure the world, and we do so with pleasure, that with the exception of one necessitous man, we have not heard of a single murmur from any one who had the valour and patriotism to take the field on that occasion. These men marched forth to serve their country—not for the miserable pittance which was proffered for their services—and in the present situation of the national treasury, would disdain to murmur—that office they leave for those who care more for peace than their countries' honour.

Mark this reader—The funds are now in Frankfort, and the clamour comes from a quarter which has rendered no personal services in the war, which has always been opposed to it, and which has done what was in its power, to discredit the public service, and stab the national credit, from which source principally funds were to be expected.

The slang of the federal papers seems to be, not to abuse the British—not to censure Cockburn—or any other of the lovers of "Beauty and Booty." These gentry seem more tender of the fume of our enemies—than they ever were of our government.

### NEW-YORK.

A new census has been taken of this state, from which it appears, the number of electors amount to 157,354, and the total of her population to 1,030,000. Her chief city contains 95,519. In 1810 the census amounted to 95,220.

De Witt Clinton, is deprived of the honours and emoluments of the mayoralty of the city, and John Ferguson appointed to succeed him. The office is said to produce \$20,000 per annum.

### A NEW TOPIC.

*Elba influence!*—We are informed by the editor of the Boston Sentinel, that besides being at war with all the northern powers of Europe, the dey of Algiers has lately declared war against the Emperor of Elba. (This is a mere hint of a new topic for the opposition. They begin already shrewdly to suspect, that our Ghent commissioners, by the direction of our administration, have been negotiating with Bonaparte, on the subject of a war with Algiers; and Boxer, partly by appealing to our sense of gratitude, and partly by threats, has at length induced us to take sides with him against the magnanimous dey, who is emphatically styled the bulwark of our *Holy Almohad religion!*)—*Balt. Pat.*

From the Montreal Herald, of the 21 inst.

This war will not be of short duration; and could one but just suppose the rumored peace to be correct, we may pronounce it to be disgraceful to Britain. What Britain has yet done is insufficient to insure an honorable and lasting peace; before that can be effected, torrents of blood must yet flow, both on sea and land.

### From the same.

In our preceding columns, we have given the proceedings of the Hartford Convention at full length. To these are added, statements of the finances of the union, in the Boston Gazette, which we do not think worth room in our journal, as they are already pretty well known in Canada, in the abstract at least. The whole form a melancholy picture, and demonstrate that war is an unnatural traffic for the U. S. Hucksters are always averse to be principal in war; by what other terms can the Americans be designated? The American merchants after the French revolution became settlers to all the armies in Europe—the federalists were foremost in supplying the armies of Massena, Soult and Marmont, while they pronounced their master, Bonaparte, an usurper and an assassin, and Mr. Madison an abettor of that tyrant's crimes! Who will believe this? But it is a fact, that the very party who vilified Napoleon, fed his armies wherever they could. They are now the men who composed the Convention at Hartford; the *Hucksters* in chief of the United States.

Are not the enemy too unkind in these remarks on their federal friends? They surely forgot, that with at least equal zeal and industry these same "hucksters" laboured to supply his "majesty's" squadrons, even when employed in burning our towns, and ravaging and laying waste our coasts and harbors!—When rogues fall out honest men get their own? Perhaps both England and America are indebted for the late peace to a discovery made by the former, that though the "Hucksters" would go far to serve his majesty's interests, yet they dared not risk their necks in planting the standard of rebellion at Hartford.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenville, M. T. to his friend in this city, dated January 3, 1815.

"No doubt you have heard before this time of the brilliant success of our arms in this quarter—a success strongly marked with all the circumstances usually called *providential*. The general government and general Jackson, had both been ap-

prized that an attack would be made upon New-Orleans this winter, and timely preparations were made, but, as it appears in the sequel, there was no time to spare.

The Creek war was just over, and Jackson was laying sick at Mobile, with a few regular troops, when Gen. Coffee arrived from Tennessee with a reinforcement, which (together with the Mississippi dragoons, who got there at the same time) made his army about five thousand strong. With this force, he reared them into the strength, and endowed them with the resources, which have enabled them to assert their national rights, and to enhance their national character, in another arduous conflict, which is now happily terminated, by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies. And to the same Divine author of every good and perfect gift, we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favoured land.

It is for blessings such as these, and more especially for the restoration of the blessing of peace, that I now recommend that the second Thursday in April next be set apart, as a day on which the people of every religious denomination, may, in their solemn assemblies, unite their hearts and their voices, in a free-will offering to their Heavenly Benefactor, of their homage of thanksgiving, and of their songs of praise.

Given at the City of Washington on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

### COMMUNICATOR.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening the 19th instant by the Rev. James Blythe, Mr. SAMUEL MEEKIN to Miss HENRIETTA TODD, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM TODD, all of this place.

### Bank Stock.

BOOKS for subscription of Stock in the Bank of Kentucky, are now open in the Lexington Branch Bank. M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

March, 1815. 34-3

### Just Received,

A SMALL INVOICE OF DRY GOODS, on consignment, which is offered at a discount, and on liberal credits. Apply to J. P. SCHATZELL.

25th March, 1815. 13-1

### NOTICE.

THE board of commissioners, appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," hereby give notice, that they request from the claimants under the said act, that a written statement, specifying the amount of the respective pretensions of each claimant, the quantity of acres claimed, and the nature and evidence and date of each title, be forthwith transmitted to the board.

THOMAS SWANN,

F. S. KEY,

JOHN LAW.

The Editors of Newspapers, who print the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the same for one month, and transmit their accounts to the secretary of said board.

By order of the board,

RICHARD WALLACH, Sec'y.

February 27. 13-4

### NOTICE.

Treasury Department,  
March 10, 1815.

In pursuance of powers, which have been duly vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions, four hundred and fifty-two thousand, eight hundred dollars," approved by the President of the United States on the 3d of March, current, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from this time, until the first day of May next (unless the amount required should be previously subscribed) for a loan to the United States, of the sum of twelve millions of Dollars, or any part thereof, on the following terms, and in the following manner:

1. The proposals must state the amount to be loaned: the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payments, not exceeding, for the whole, ninety days from the date of the subscription, and the banks into which the payments will be made.

2. The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, or in treasury notes actually issued before the 3d of March current, under the acts of Congress, passed respectively, the 30th, of June, 1812, the 26th of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, at their par value, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals: and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury Notes, which have become due, and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well since, as before they became due.

3. On failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.

4. Scrip-certificates will be issued by the Cashiers of the Banks into which the payments shall be made, to the corporations, or persons, making the payments; the Cashiers will also, endorse the payment of the successive instalments; the scrip-certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the Loan Office of the state, in which the bank is situated, where the payments have been made.

5. For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at 6 per cent, per annum, payable quarterly.

The senate and house of representatives of the United States have, by a joint resolution, signified their desire, that a day be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, as a day of thanksgiving and of devout acknowledgement to Almighty God, for his great goodness, manifested in restoring to them the blessing of peace.

No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of events, and of the destiny of nations, than the people of the United States. His kind Providence originally conducted them to one of the best portions of the dwelling place allowed for the great family of the human race. He protected and cherished them, under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days. Under his fostering care, their habits, their sentiments, and their pursuits, prepared them for a transition in due time for a state of independence and of self-government. In the arduous struggle by which it was attained, they were distinguished by multiplied tokens of his benign interposition. During the interval which succeeded, he reared them into the strength, and endowed them with the resources, which have enabled them to assert their national rights, and to enhance their national character, in another arduous conflict, which is now happily terminated, by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies. And to the same Divine author of every good and perfect gift, we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favoured land.

It is for blessings such as these, and more especially for the restoration of the blessing of peace, that I now recommend that the second Thursday in April next be set apart, as a day on which the people of every religious denomination, may, in their solemn assemblies, unite their hearts and their voices, in a free-will offering to their Heavenly Benefactor, of their homage of thanksgiving, and of their songs of praise.

Given at the City of Washington on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

March 20, 1815. 13-1

March 27, 1815.

13-5

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A FARM within three miles of town, containing 87 1/2 acres, a large proportion of which is woodland—there is on the premises a good two story brick-house.

PRINCIPALLY Plaid Ginghams, Stripes, Chambrays, Brown and Bleach'd Shirtings, Cassinets, &c. Two Trunks Fancy Muslins, Brussels Lace, Ladies Lace Dresses, Tortoise shell Combs, &c. The above Goods will be exchanged for Produce, or sold on liberal terms for Cash on credit.

13-5

March 27, 1815.

13-1

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Imperial Tea, of superior quality, in small boxes.

ROBERT TOLAND.

March 21. 13-6

JOHN FOY

Informs the public that he has disposed of his GARDEN SEEDS, by wholesale. This notice is given to prevent disappointments.

March 25. 13-1

ADvertisement.

JAMES EADES, living on short street, in the town of Lexington, offers for sale all his town property, or in exchange for a Farm in the country, viz. 1 House and Lot on Short street, the lot fronting 36 feet on short street and running back 223 feet 6 inches, to a street thirty feet wide, with a well built brick house, two stories high, 32 feet front by 22 back, with 3 good rooms and a passage 9 feet in the clear, a good dry cellar under, and the whole house well plastered—also a good one story back building of stone, 26 feet by 18, with 2 rooms and one-half of a well of good water—also a new framed stable sufficient to hold ten horses and carriage—also, one unimproved lot adjoining the above, 30 feet front and running back the same distance—also, one out-lot on Marion street of five acres and 15 poles—also, one lot on Fourth street, containing one acre and a half. The above property will be sold low for cash, or a good bargain given in exchange.

March 23, 1815. 13-3

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronised her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommending her School on Monday, the 27th inst.

11-1

Terms as usual.

11-1

March 11, 1815.

Young Ladies' Academy.

MISSES SPENCER & DE CHARMS, INTEND opening an Academy for Young Ladies, on the first of April next, at the house lately occupied by MR. GARNER, between the George and Henry's Mill roads, one mile from Lexington, where will be taught all the USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.

The terms may be made known by applying at the Book-Store of William Essex & Son.

11-3

March 11, 1815.

11-3

SEGARS.

One or two good hands at making Segars are wanted—Inquire of the PRINTER.

Lexington Feb 23—9—3.

The Great Question Exam

## Attention!

THE gentlemen of Lexington are respectfully informed, that the CAVALRY CLASS of the Military Academy will commence in a few days.

Days of tuition on Mondays and Tuesdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Place for drill, one mile from town—Terms \$10 for such gentlemen as were subscribers to his Infantry class, for a course of lessons, and to all others \$20—Branches taught, *Evolutions of a Squadron, six divisions of the Broad Sword, with the principles of attack and defence in speed*.

The Academy for *Infantry Discipline, Broad Sword and Cut and Thrust, &c. &c.* will be renewed in a few days. Days of tuition, Mondays and Tuesdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.

The different branches will be taught either conjunctly or separately. Terms for a course of lessons, which are sufficient for perfection, if proper attention is paid, \$20 conjunctly—*Infantry Discipline \$8—Broad Sword and Cut and Thrust \$12.*

Gentlemen wishing to become members of either class will please to call and see the Preceptor at the Columbian Tavern, where there are subscription papers for the different branches.

There will be received a class of boys from 14 to 17 years old, for the Infantry and sword.

R. J. DUNN.  
March 13, 1815. 12f

## Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[From Charleston, South Carolina]

REGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815. 11-f

## Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for striking all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also MILCHINE CARDS, FILETTING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,  
Agent N York Manufacturing Company,  
No. 133, Pearl-street.

New York, Feb. 14, 1815.  
COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery,  
may be had of the above Manufacture at  
LEWIS SANDERS,  
Lexington.

March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

## COVINGTON.

### A NEW TOWN.

IS laid out at the mouth of Licking River on the farm lately owned by Mr. Thomas Kennedy—This commanding and beautiful situation is generally known throughout the Western country, situated at the confluence of Ohio and Licking Rivers in Campbell county, Kentucky, opposite to the flourishing town of Cincinnati—This situation presents a prospect equal if not superior to any on the Ohio River—the main roads from Lexington, Ky. to Cincinnati, Dayton and western part of the state of Ohio, passes through the town; it is healthy and possesses many advantages superior to any situation in the western country, convenient to a good market, a Steam Mill and a variety of Factories. The facility with which all kinds of building materials can be procured, with many other concomitant advantages, must hold forth sufficient inducements for the enterprising Merchant, Mechanic, Manufacturers, and men of business of every description. The town is laid out upon the most advantageous principles for the occupants, as every lot has the advantage of a street and alley, the centre or public square for places of Worship, Academies, &c. and a market space of 100 by 500 feet long—A suitable number of lots will be laid out convenient to the town. The lots will be offered at public sale on the 20th day of March next, at the place aforesaid, upon the following terms—one-fourth in hand, or a negotiable note with an approved endorser at 60 days; one-fourth in 6 months, a fourth in 12 months, and a fourth in 18 months, in bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; or a third in hand, a third in 12 months, a third in 24 months, with interest, if not punctually paid, as may suit the purchaser. A discount of 8 per cent will be made for prompt payment of the whole sum at the time of sale. This town has been established by an act of the legislature of Kentucky, and titles will be made by the trustees upon the purchaser presenting a receipt for the purchase money or the order of the proprietors. A plan of the town may be seen at John S. Gano's Cincinnati, R. M. Gano's Georgetown, Thomas D. Carneal at Capt. Postlewait's in Lexington, and at Messrs. Baker, Page and Bawell, Pittsburgh.

R. M. GANO,  
THOS. D. CARNEAL, Proprietors,  
JOHN S. GANO,

March 1, 1815. 10

## CONFECTONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN.

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMBS, SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITIES,

And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.

8 February 20.

## Wanted to Hire,

### FOR TWELVE MONTHS,

A steady, sober, honest Negro Fellow

Accustomed to country work—he must be acquainted with driving wagon or carriage, and a careful hand to take care of horses.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Lex. Feb. 20. 8f

Fayette County.

TAKEN up by James Gibson, ONE BAY

HORSE, 7 years old 14 1-2 hands high, a small stall and a white spot on his nostril; appraised to \$35 for me this 4th day of December, 1814.

11-3 SAM'L BLAIR.

TAKEN up by Valentine Martin, living in Fay-

ette county, one DARK BAY HORSE, about 14

hands high, about 10 years old, one hind foot white, a small star in his forehead. Given under my hand this 5th November, 1814.

11-3 SAM'L BLAIR.

TAKEN up by Valentine Martin, living in Fay-

ette county, one DARK BAY HORSE, about 14

hands high, about 10 years old, one hind foot white, a small star in his forehead. Given under my hand this 5th November, 1814.

11-3 SAM'L BLAIR.

## J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above MacLean's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-11 Oct.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

BENJAMIN LONG

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have manifested, & informs them, that his School will be opened again in the house of Mr. Cornelius Coyne, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, and will continue every Saturday following for one quarter. The subscriber flatters himself with a hope that from the general satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with their liberal encouragements.

N. B.—MINUTES will be taught if requested.  
3 Lexington, January 10.

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheshire, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

5 Lexington, November 20.

SHAD, HERRINGS & WHISKEY, By the Barrel.

For sale by D. BRADFORD, On Cheapside, Lexington, January 16. 3

## Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF Williamson & M'Kinney,

ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-1f

## COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, For Sale by E. W. CRAIG.

January 20, 1815. 4

## To Rent

THE HOUSE & PLANTATION

Where I now reside, situate on the Henry's Mill road, adjoining the town of Lexington. The situation is airy and commands a view of the town—the house is large and commodious—and there are about 40 acres meadow and pasture. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to THOMAS GARNER.

January 23. 3

## FOR SALE,

TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto, both brought up to house business, and the Man has occasionally worked out. For farther particulars, enquire of the Printer. Dec. 17, 1814. 51-1f

GREENVILLE SPRINGS

Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by H. PALMER.

September 19, 1814. 38

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street. They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms

26 Lexington, June 1814.

SHOE STORE.

RAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gentlemen and Youth Shoe's, which are now ready for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.

32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders.

August 7, 1814.

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.

The subscriber also,

Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Mulberry-street, opposite the court-house. Dec. 2. 49-1f

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready comb'd, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.

November 1, 1814. 46

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which are now on hand for wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-1f

JUST received and for sale by J. Downing, a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a superior quality.

Also a fount of PICA, nearly new.

J. DOWNING.

Sept. 19. 38

FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,  
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-1f

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bo-

ton and Scott circuit courts—his place of resi-

dence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36-1f

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at re-

duced prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN H. JONES.

Water-street, Lexington. 36-1f

Work for the Tinker ho! good wives

He is a lad of METTEL,

I wish that you could mend your lives,

As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,

Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-

temen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he makes

and mends Still Boilers and Coppers of every de-

scription—Tin-ware made and repaired, Delf,

Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a

manner as to make them equally substantial with the

new. Those disposed to call on him may find him in the old Public Spring Lot, in the house for-

merly occupied by Messrs. Woodruff as a found-

ry, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next a-

bove the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

51-1f December 19.